

## **School Governance Council Responsibilities:**

School Governance Councils serve in an *advisory* capacity and shall assist the school administration in the areas listed below:

- analyze school achievement data and school needs as they relate to the school's improvement plan;
- review the fiscal objectives of the school's draft budget and advise the principal before the budget is submitted to the superintendent;
- participate in the hiring process of the school principal or other administrators of the school by conducting interviews of candidates and reporting on such interviews to the superintendent of schools for the school district and the local and regional board of education;
- assist the principal in making programmatic and operational changes to improve the school's achievement;
- develop and approve a written school parent involvement policy that outlines the role of parents and guardians (Note: Schools that receive federal Title 1 funds are required to have a parent involvement policy developed jointly with, approved by, and distributed to parents. A school's Title 1 parent involvement policy can serve the purpose of the policy required under this section.); and
- work with school administrators in developing and approving a school compact for parents, legal guardians, and students that outlines the school's goals and academic focus identifying ways that parents and school personnel can build a partnership to improve student learning. (Note: Schools that receive federal Title 1 funds are required to have a school-parent compact, developed with parents. A school's Title 1 compact can serve the purpose of the compact required under this section.)

In addition to its required responsibilities, a council may:

- assist in developing and reviewing the school improvement plan and advise the principal before the report is submitted to the superintendent of schools;
- work with the principal to develop, conduct, and report the results of an annual survey of parents, guardians, and teachers on issues related to the school climate and conditions; and
- provide advice to the principal on any other major policy matters affecting the school, except on matters relating to collective bargaining agreements between the teachers and the board of education.

In addition to School Governance Councils' responsibilities, it is also important to recognize the limits of their advisory function. The duties of School Governance Councils do not entail activities including, but not limited to:

- managing the school;
- supervising staff;
- entering into contracts or purchase agreements;
- discussing individual issues between teachers and students and/or parents;
- determining student eligibility for school admission; or
- determining class allocations or student assignments.

*After being in place for three years*, a council may vote to recommend that a school be reconstituted using one of the following models for reconstitution: (1) turnaround; (2) restart; (3) transformation; (4) CommPact school; (5) innovation school; and (6) any other model developed under federal law. However, a council cannot vote to reconstitute a school if it was already reconstituted for another purpose. The statute provides a process whereby the council's recommendation for reconstitution must be heard by the local board of education which must accept, modify or reject the proposal. In a case where the council and the local board of education cannot agree on reconstitution, the Commissioner of Education must decide. The State Board of Education cannot allow more than 25 schools per year to be reconstituted under this law.